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PART II-A

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATIONS

The 21st August, 2007.

No.RDA.13/2007/53.—Whereas it appears to the Government of Meghalaya that the land is required to be taken by the Government at the public expenses for a public purpose, viz., for construction of IBBR and fencing in the village **(from Gulpani to Nadongkol)** x pargana or mouza x zilla x it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land measuring more or less 184 B - 4 K - 10 L or 24.64 hectares/acres of standard measurement, bounded on the

NORTH :-

SOUTH :-

EAST :-

WEST :-

As per Annexure A shown below.

is required within the aforesaid village.

The declaration is made under the provision of Section 6 of Act I of 1894, as amended by the Act 68 of 1984 to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, South Garo Hills District.

Nothing in this declaration will be considered to apply to land which is reasonable for the said purpose under the terms of the lease and which Government elect to resume instead of acquiring under the Act.

ANNEXURE - A**LIST OF BOUNDARIES**

	Name of owner	P.P. No.	Dag No.	Area in B-K-L	Boundaries
1.	Smti. Molani Marak W/o. Shri Leoline Sangma	13	13	4-2-9	L = Smti. Molani Marak R = Smti. Molani Marak
2.	Smti. Silba Sangma D/o. Shri Welsing Sangma	14	14	1-2-16	L = Smti. Silba Sangma R = Smti. Silba Sangma
3.	Smti. Prina Marak W/o. Shri Victor Sangma	1. 18	18	2-1-16	L = Smti. Prina Marak R = Smti. Prina Marak
		2. 18	<u>23</u>	<u>3-1-17</u> 5-3-1	L = Smti. Prina Marak R = Smti. Prina Marak
4.	Smti. Nilima G. Momin W/o. Shri Nirbash Sangma	1. 23	24	3-0-12	L = Smti. Nilima G. Momin R = Smti. Nilima G. Momin
		2. 23	<u>30</u>	<u>3-1-17</u> 7-1-18	L = Smti. Nilima G. Momin R = Smti. Nilima G. Momin
5.	Smti. Miskila A. Sangma D/o. Shri Budai Achha	2	2	10-0-6	L = Smti. Miskila A. Sangma R = Smti. Miskila A. Sangma
6.	Smti. Grace Sangma D/o. Shri Welsing Sangma	27	31	6-1-0	L = Smti. Grace Sangma R = Smti. Grace Sangma
7.	Shri Budai Achha, Nokma of Chenggni			149-3-15	N = Chenggni aching S = Bangladesh E = Nadongkol W = Rongara Rongtotma

184-4-19 or 24.64 hac.

I. G. MARBANIANG,

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

The 1st August, 2007.

No.IPR.112/96/Pt.IV/331.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 and 28 read with sub-section (10) of Section 19 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to make the following rules, namely:-

1. **Short title and commencement** - These rules may be called the Right to Information (Appeal & Procedures of the State Information Commission) Rules, 2007.
 - (2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. **Definitions.** - In these rules unless the context otherwise requires –
 - (a) “Act” means the Right to Information Act, 2005;
 - (b) “Appeal” means a second appeal as specified under sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Act;
 - (c) “Chief Information Commissioner” means the State Chief Information Commissioner appointed under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Act;
 - (d) “Designated Appellate Authority “ means the Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Act;
 - (e) “State Information Commission “ means the Commission constituted under section 15 of the Act; and.
 - (f) “Section” means section of the Act.
3. **Appeal** - (1) An appeal under sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Act, can be filed with the State Information Commission within 90 days from the date on which the decision under sub-section (1) of section 19 was received.
 - (2) An appeal can be filed with the Commission –
 - (a) by any person or party either by presenting personally or through an agent duly authorized or by post.
 - (b) against the order/decision of the Designated Appellate Authority.
 - (c) in the prescribed formats which can be obtained from the office of the Commission or in plain paper duly signed with all particulars and address of the Appellants; and
 - (d) by stating the grounds for relief and redressal
 - (3) An appeal not complying with the conditions under sub-rule (2) (a), (b), (c) and (d) of these rule will be summarily rejected.
4. **Documents to accompany appeal** – Every appeal made to the State Information Commission shall be in triplicate accompanied by the following documents, namely,-
 - (a) self-attested copies of the orders or documents against which the appeal is being preferred;
 - (b) copies of documents relied upon by the appellant and referred to in the appeal ; and
 - (c) an index of the documents referred to in the appeal
5. **Procedures in deciding appeal** - In deciding the appeal, the State Information Commission may;
 - (a) hear oral, or written evidence on oath or on affidavit from concerned interested person;
 - (b) peruse or inspect documents, Public record or copies thereof;
 - (c) inquire through authorized Officer further details or facts;

- (d) hear the Designated Appellate Authority or such Senior Officer who decided the first appeal, or such person against whom the complaint is made, as the case may be;
 - (e) hear third party if; any and
 - (f) receive evidence on affidavits from Designated Appellate Authority, or such other Senior Officers who decided the first appeal, or such person against whom the complaint lies or the third party.
6. **Service of notice by Commission** – Notice to be issued by the State Information Commission may be served in any of the following modes, namely.
- (a) service to the party itself;
 - (b) by hand delivery (dusty) through process server;
 - (c) by registered post with acknowledgement due; or
 - (e) through Head of office or Department;
 - (f) by fax; or
 - (g) by e-mail.
7. **Personal presence of the appellant or complainant** – (1) The appellant/ complainant, as the case may be, shall in every case be informed of the date of hearing at least ten clear days before the date.
- (2) The appellant/complainant, as the case may be, may at his discretion at the time of hearing of the appeal or complaint by the State Information Commission be present in person or through his duly authorized representative or may not be present.
 - (3) Where the State Information Commission is satisfied that the circumstances exist due to which the appellant/complainant, as the case may be, is being prevented from attending the hearing before the State Information Commission, the State Information commission may afford the appellant/ complainant, as the case may be, another opportunity of being heard before a final decision is taken or take any other appropriate action as it may deem fit.
 - (4) Appellant/complainant, as the case may be, may seek the assistance of any person in the process of the appeal while presenting his points and the person representing him may not be a legal practitioner.
8. **Order of the state Information Commission** - Order of the State Information Commission shall be in writing and be pronounced in open proceedings. Such order shall be duly authenticated by the Under Secretary or any other Officer authorized by the State Information Commission for this purpose.
9. **Payment of the penalty amount imposed by the Commission** :- The amount of the penalty imposed by the Commission under Section 20 of the Act shall be deposited by the concerned Public Information Officer etc with the Commission within a period of 30 days. The Commission will issue necessary receipts for the payment made in the prescribed form. Alternatively, the Public Information Officer may make the payment by Treasury Challans to the State Bank of India under the head of account to be supplied by the Commission.

Failure to pay the amount of penalty within the specified period of 30 days, the amount shall be deemed to be a public demand as defined under section 3 of the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913 read with “ Para 3 of Schedule I to the above Act.” at ANNEXURE I.

ARINDAM SOM,
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Information and Public Relations Department.

ANNEXURE - I

THE BENGAL PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1913

(Bengal Act 3 of 1913)

Preamble.—Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of public demands in Bengal;

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under S. 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows :

NOTES

Preamble.—This Act was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of public demands in Bengal and by virtue of this enactment, the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895 and the Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1897 were repealed. The provisions of this Act were extended under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 to the Province of Assam subject to certain restrictions and modifications by Notification No.10-R, dated the 3rd January, 1920.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Land and Revenue Regulations, 1886 also provide the mode of recovering the arrears. By virtue of the Assam Land Revenue Regulation and under S.2 thereof the provisions of recovery of public demands, so far as it relates to recovery of arrears of land revenue, were repealed.

P A R T I

PRELIMINARY

1. **Short Title, commencement and extent.**—(1) This Act may be called the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913,
 - (2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may appoint by notification in the Official Gazette; and
 - (3) It extends to the whole of Assam.
2. **Repeals.**—The following enactments are hereby repealed namely:
 - (a) The Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895 (Bengal Act 1 of 1895);
 - (b) The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1897 (Bengal Act 1 of 1897).
3. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context –
 - (1) "certificate debtor" means the persons named as debtor in a certificate filed under this Act, and includes any person whose name is substituted or added as debtor by the Certification Officer.
 - (2) "certificate holder" means the Government or person in whose favour a certificate has been filed under this Act, and includes any person whose name is substituted or added as creditor by the Certificate Officer;
 - (3) "Certificate Officer" means a Collector, a Sub-Divisional Officer, and any Officer appointed by a Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to perform the functions of a Certificate Officer under this Act;
 - (4) "movable property" includes growing crops;
 - (5) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules;

- (6) "public demand" means any arrear or money mentioned or referred to in Schedule I and includes any interest which may, by law, be chargeable thereon up to the date on which a certificate is signed under Part II; and
- (7) "rules" means rules and forms contained in Schedule II or made under S. 39

NOTES

In *M/s. Balimar Tea Co. v. Collector of Assam* (1974 ALR 1961), the question arose whether the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dibrugarh by the Deputy Commissioner under the notification issued in this respect under S. 3, sub-S. (3) of this Act was valid or not. The Hon'ble High Court held that the appointment by the Deputy Commissioner was valid under sub-S. (3) of S. 3.

The same High Court in the same case was also concerned with the definition of certificate holder as defined under sub-S. (2) of S. 3 of this Act, which means the Government or person in whose favour a certificate has been filed under this Act, and includes any person whose name is substituted or added as creditor by the Certificate Officer. The Hon'ble High Court held, if, after examination of the certificate issued by the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer accompanied by challans, the Certificate Officer has inserted the Agricultural Income-tax Officer to be certificate holder, no objection can be taken on this core. The Hon'ble High Court further held that the amount will be undoubtedly payable in the treasury on the Government Account and showing of the name of the Agricultural Income-tax Officer as the certificate holder does not make the certificate invalid. It is not that the certificate holder is a private person. The Agricultural Income-tax Officer is performing his functions only as agent of the Government.

PART II

FILING, SERVICE AND EFFECT OF CERTIFICATES AND HEARING OF OBJECTIONS THERETO

4. **Filing of certificate for public demand payable to Collector.**—When the Certificate Officer is satisfied that any public demand payable to the Collector is due, he may sign a certificate in the prescribed Form, stating that the demand is due and shall cause the certificate to be filed in his office.

NOTES

This section deals with the filing of certificates for public demand payable to Collector and prescribes that the Certificate Officer when satisfied that the public demand payable to the Collector is due, he may sign a certificate. In *M/s. Balimar Tea Company v. The Collector of Assam* (1974 ALR 1961), the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court was concerned with the question as to whether inclusion in one certificate or demands for two years will make the certificate invalid? The Hon'ble High Court held that in view of the nature of the demand and the parties being same, the argument that the certificate which included the demands for two years would be invalid, cannot be accepted.

This section contemplates that there should be satisfaction of the Certificate Officer that a public demand payable to the Collector is due. What is payable to the Collector must be legally payable to the Collector and should be so payable at the time of issuing the certificate.

5. **Requisition for certificate in other cases.**—(1) When any public demand payable to any person other than Collector is due, such person may send to the Certificate Officer a written requisition in the prescribed Form :

Provided that no action shall be taken under this Act on a requisition made by a liquidator in pursuance of an order under Cl. (b) or Cl. (d) of sub.S (2) of S. 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, unless the requisition be countersigned by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

(2) Every such requisition shall be signed and verified in the prescribed manner, and except in such cases as may be prescribed, shall be chargeable with the fee of the amount which would be payable under the Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870) in respect of a plaint for the recovery of a sum of money equal to that stated in the requisition as being due.

6. **Filing of certificate on requisition.**—On receipt of any such requisition the Certificate Officer, if he is satisfied, that the demand is recoverable and that recovery by suit is not barred by law, may sign a certificate, in the prescribed form, stating that the demand is due; and shall include in the certificate the fee (if any) paid under S. 5, sub-S. (2) and shall cause the certificate to be filed in his office.

NOTES

On receipt of any requisition, the Certificate Officer is to satisfy himself (1) that the demand is recoverable; (2) that the recovery of the demand by suit is not barred by law. On being so satisfied, he may sign the certificate in the prescribed form stating that the demand is due.

7. **Service of notice and copy of certificate on certificate debtor.**—When a certificate has been filed in the office of a Certificate Officer under S. 4 or S. 6 he shall cause to be served upon the certificate debtor, in the prescribed manner, a notice in the prescribed form and copy of the certificates.

NOTES

Under this section, the Certificate officer shall cause a notice to be served upon the Certificate debtor.

56. Application of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908). (1) Sections 6 to 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall not apply to suits, appeals or applications under this Act.
- (2) Except as declared in sub-S. (1), the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to all proceedings under this Act as if a certificate filed hereunder were a decree of a Civil Court.
57. Certificate Officer deemed to be a Court. A Certificate Officer shall be deemed to be a Court, and any proceeding before him shall be deemed to be a civil proceeding within the meaning of S. 14 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).
58. Penalties. Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers or delivers to any person any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken in execution of a certificate, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under S. 206 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).
59. Signature of documents by Ministerial Officers. (1) Any Certificate Officer may, by written order, authorise any Ministerial Officer to sign, on behalf of the Certificate Officer, any copy, issued by the Certificate Officer under this Act, of any document referred to therein.
- (2) The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette empower Certificate Officers to authorise Ministerial Officers, by written order, to sign on behalf of Certificate Officers any classes or original notices, summons or proclamations issued by Certificate Officers, under this Act which are specified in such notification.

NOTES

Sections 60 to 64 have not been extended to Assam.

SCHEDULE I**(See Sections 3(6) and 34(b))****PUBLIC DEMANDS**

1. Any arrears of revenue which remains due in the following circumstances, namely :
When under the provisions of the Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (XI of 1859) or the Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1868, (VII of 1868) or any other law for the time being in force, an estate or tenure, or any share of an estate or tenure, has been sold for the recovery of arrears of revenue due thereupon, and, after deducting the expenses of such sale, the balance of sale proceeds remaining is insufficient to liquidate the arrears of revenue in discharge of which such sale proceeds may, under the said provisions, be applied.
2. Any arrear of revenue which is due from a farmer on account of an estate held by him in farm and is not paid on the last day of payment fixed under S.3 of the said Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (XI of 1859).
3. Any money which is declared by any law for the time being in force to be recoverable or realizable as an arrear of revenue or land revenue, or by the process authorized for the recovery of arrears of revenue or of the public revenue or of Government revenue.
4. Any money which is declared by any enactment for the time being in force -
 - (i) to be a demand or a public demand; or
 - (ii) to be recoverable as arrears of a demand or public demand, or as a demand or public demand; or
 - (iii) to be recoverable under the Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1868 (VII of 1868).
5. Any money due from the sureties of a farmer in respect of the revenue of the estate formed by him.
6. Any money awarded as fees or costs by a revenue authority under any law or any rule having the force of law.
7. Any demand payable to the Collector by a person holding any interest in land, pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like, whether such interest is or is not transferable, when such demand is a condition for use and enjoyment of such land, pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or other thing.
8. In the case of property which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is under the charge of, or is managed by the Court of Wards, or the revenue authorities on behalf of a private individual any arrear of rent or any demand which is recoverable as rent, whether such arrears became due before or after the management devolved upon such Court or such authorities.
9. Any money payable to an officer of the Government or any Local authority, in respect of which the person liable to pay the same has agreed, by a written instrument, duly registered, that it shall be recoverable as a public demand.
- 9-A. Any money payable to the Government or to an officer to the Government in payment of a loan in cash or kind, in respect of which money, the person to whom the loan in cash or in kind was advanced, has agreed by written instrument that such money shall be recoverable as a public demand.
10. Any stamp duly payable by a proprietor in respect of a paper of partition prepared under the Estates Partition Act, 1897 (Bengal Act V of 1897).
11. In the case of a person to whom the collection of tolls has been formed under S.8 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), or of the sureties of such person any money due in respect of such firm.
12. Any money awarded as compensation under S.2 of the Bengal Land Sales Revenue Act, 1868 (Bengal Act VII of 1868).
- 12-A. Any sum ordered by a liquidator appointed under sub-S. (1) of S.42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912) to be recovered as a construction to the assets of a Society or as the cost of liquidation.
13. Any money due from a purchaser at a sale held in execution of a certificate under this Act, whether the sale is subsisting or not.

The 8th August, 2007.

No.HPL.154/87/542.— Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to upgrade Mawryngkneng Out Post to Police Station at Mawryngkneng in the East Khasi Hills District to be known as the Mawryngkneng Police Station by upgrading the existing Out Post at the above place.

And whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order upgradation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Mawryngkneng and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the New Police Station as indicated here-under with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Mawryngkneng Police Station the areas coming under its jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Madanrying Police Station.

DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED MAWRYNGKNENG POLICE STATION

North :- Along the southern boundaries of Rynjah P.S. in a north westerly direction ending at the villages surrounding the Happy Valley Contonment border, along the Umkhen River in the north easterly direction meeting the western boundaries of Jaintia Hills.

EAST :- The boundaries run in a southterly along the district boundary between the District of Jaintia Hills and East Khasi Hills upto a point where Umngot River turns west.

SOUTH :- From the point where Umngot river turns west the boundaries runs down the Umngot River till the confluence of Wah-ei River with Umngot River.

WEST :- From the villages surrounding the Happy Valley Contonment border south along the eastern boundaries of Lamlyer Village till the confluence of Umngot river with Wah-ei-river.

**PROPOSED LIST OF VILLAGES UNDER MAWRYNGKNENG
POLICE STATION.**

Sl. No.	Villages	Populations
1.	Mawkyngkneng	
2.	Pomlahier	
3.	Thangshalai.	
4.	Ksehapyndeng,	
5.	lapsyndiet.	
6.	Pommura.	
7.	Mawionsung	
8.	Puring.	
9.	Niur.	
10.	Kruin.	
11.	Nongplit	
12.	Mawshroh	
13.	Kut.	
14.	Mawlyngad	
15.	Sohryngkham.	
16.	Sohryngkham Neng.	
17.	Sohryngkham Lulong.	
18.	Sohryngkham Mawdeija	
19.	Sohryngkham Maw-U-Ting.	
20.	Mawlyndep	

R. V. SUCHIANG,
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department.

The 8th August, 2007.

No.HPL.154/87/544.— Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to create a new Police Station at Ranikor in the West Khasi Hills District to be known as the Ranikor Police Station.

And whereas, it is necessary to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the new Police Station as indicated here-under.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order creation of the aforesaid new Police Station at Ranikor and to describe the boundaries and jurisdiction of the New Police Station as indicated here-under with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya. On creation of the Ranikor Police Station the areas coming under its jurisdiction shall cease to be under the Mawkyrwat Police Station.

DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW RANIKOR POLICE STATION

North :- From the bank of river Wahblei, the boundary runs in a North Easterly direction towards Nongkalong, Nongnah, Mawpud and other villages up to Raibah villages.

EAST :- From the above mentioned village the boundary follows in a Southerly direction through a hilly terrain comprising of Ranibah, Trongpleng, Domsken upto Balat villages.

SOUTH :- From Balat village the border runs in a Westerly direction along the international border of Bangladesh through the villages of Moilam, Kakorkora, Rajapara, Chikenbari, Gomaghat, Nolikata then crossing the Ranikor river towards Mawpyllun, Tilagoan, Rajai, Borsora, Cherragoan Bagli up to Maheshkola.

WEST :- From the Maheshkola the boundary runs Northwards through the villages of Chitakgre Sohhylleng up to Umthougkut it again meets the Wahblei river which is also the starting point of the Northern border.

LIST VILLAGES WHICH WILL BE INCLUDED UNDER RANIKOR POLICE STATION JURISDICTION

Sl. No. Village

1. Amarsang
2. Bagli
3. Chinosora
4. Chitokgre
5. Yangangai.
6. Gilagora
7. Kaithakuna
8. Khonjoy A
9. Khonjoy B

Sl. No. Village

10. Koraibari.
11. Kochisora.
12. Maheshkola
13. Majisora.
14. Nongkulang.
15. Nongwasora.
16. Rangasora
17. Rangdongai
18. Chibak.

Sl. No. Village

19. Umthungkut
20. Weikut
21. Sohhylleng
22. Pormordar
23. Umbar
24. Nongjri
25. Nonghyllam
26. Umsur
27. Nongnah
28. Nongktieh
29. Shongkalong
30. Mawlongbah
31. Mawpud
32. Umpung
33. Balat C
34. Photkylla
35. Mailam
36. Balat A
37. Balat B
38. Kakorkora
39. Rajapara Upper
40. Rajapara Lower
41. Koraikora
42. Jamaiduar
43. Upper Umsih
44. Lower Umsih
45. Panchiring A.
46. Panchiring B.
47. Sonatola
48. Kulsora
49. Koltapara
50. Munai.
51. Phodkroh
52. Munaisora
53. Bolabita
54. Radu A

Sl. No. Village

55. Radu B
56. Chikanbari
57. Larkawei
58. Mawpyllun
59. Tilakgoan
60. Alikwareng
61. Chintusora
62. Rajai A
63. Rajai B
64. Shipur
65. Bolsora
66. Lakma
67. Rilang
68. Pandaba
69. Phottilik
70. Khangklak
71. Gilagora
72. Goggonogor A
73. Goggonogor B
74. Koraibari
75. Rongdu
76. Nowasora
77. Kushesora
78. Kaitakora
79. Majisora
80. Chitogre
81. Kamphilgre
82. Khasiadop
83. Nong Myllam
84. Chipabara
85. Shikoit.
86. Nongkdait
87. Puksora
88. Kewri
89. Lalsaw

Sl. No.	Village	Sl. No.	Village
90.	Pyndensohsham	113.	Sodorkuna
91.	Kolom.	114.	Lower Puksora
92.	Mawphuli	115.	Upper Puksora
93.	Dicong	116.	Gulsora
94.	Myllam	117.	Kamper
95.	Mawtynnai	118.	Lailad
96.	Thangrai	119.	Kolegaon
97.	Mawwengding	120.	Khadphra
98.	Domsohkhai	121.	Matchakolgre
99.	Tbian Langjrong	122.	Mawsolia
100.	Raibah	123.	Shnongktieh
101.	Domkseh	124.	Mawhati
102.	Trongpleng	125.	Madela
103.	Photticism	126.	4th Number (Laidlad)
104.	Myriaw	127.	Cherragoan
105.	Ditumtum	128.	Garopita
106.	Mawlangroh	129.	Ganganagar
107.	Khadphramer	130.	Simsasora
108.	Dirang	131.	Kulang
109.	Nongbah	132.	Chikoit
110.	Langpa	133.	Kalapahar
111.	Dommaulin	134.	Umsarang
112.	Nolikata	135.	Socham

R.V. SUCHIANG,

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department.

The 8th August, 2007.

No.HPL.154/87/548.— Whereas for public convenience and better administration the Governor of Meghalaya consider it necessary to create a new Police Station at Saipung in the Jaintia Hills District to be known as the Saipung Police Station.

And, whereas, after the above creation it is necessary to revise the boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Khliehriat Police Station which earlier includes the above Out Post.

Now, therefore, the Governor of Meghalaya is pleased to order revision of the aforesaid existing Police Station at Khliehriat and to describe the revised boundaries and jurisdiction of the existing Police Station as indicated here-under with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette of Meghalaya.

REVISED JURISDICTION OF KHLIEHTIAT POLICE STATION

North :- The Northern boundary starts from the river “MYNTDU” then it continues upto a point North of “SOHSHRIEH” village (north of NRL petrol pump) crossing the NH 44 and continued to go in the Easterly direction till it reaches the point North of village “KHLIEHSHNONG”. From this point, the boundary goes in the Easterly direction upto the point North of “MYNSKA” village and follows down the course of the river “UMLUTEN” till it reaches the river “KOPILI” from where it started to go in the South Easterly direction along the course of the river “KOPILI” and reaches the point East of “PALA” village.

EAST :- From a point East of Pala village the Eastern boundary runs towards South Westerly direction and reaches the point West of “NONGKHLIEH” village and continued straight in the same direction till it reaches the point at “LUNAR” river. From this point, it runs straight in the South Easterly direction and reaches the point East of “SIALKAN” village. The boundary continues in the same direction till it reaches the point at “WAH LUKHA”. It further goes down in the same direction and touches the “ASSAM MEGHALAYA” border and follows it further down along the inter state boundary till reaches MALIDOR BRIDGE and INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH BORDER.

SOUTH :- From the above mentioned point the southern boundary follows the International border towards the West till it reaches “MYNTDU” river.

WEST :- The western boundary follows “MYNTDU” river upwards till it reaches the point South of “JALONG” village from where it takes a turn to touch the NH 44 at the point South of “PHRAMER” or North of “SHOHSHRIEH” and joins with the NORTHERN boundary.

LIST OF VILLAGES THAT WILL REMAIN IN THE KHLIEHRIAT POLICE STATION JURISDICTION.

Sl. No.	Name of Villages	Sl. No.	Name of Villages
1.	Khliehriat East	14.	Rachai
2.	Khliehriat West	15.	Khliehmyntriang
3.	Deinshynrum	16.	Lurimkhliehshnong
4.	Dkhiah East	17.	Byrwai
5.	Dkhiah West	18.	Mukhaialong
6.	Moowakhu	19.	Tuberkinatshnong
7.	Lad-Rymbai	20.	Shohshrieh
8.	Jalyiah	21.	longkaluh
9.	Wapung Shnong	22.	Sham-sham
10.	Wapung Skur	23.	Lumshyrmith
11.	Pamrakmai	24.	Bataw
12.	Pamrapaithlu	25.	Pynurkba
13.	Sohkymphor	26.	Lad-Lakadong

Sl. No.	Name of Villages	Sl. No.	Name of Villages
27.	Umlangsha	66.	Lumpyrdi
28.	Ummat	67.	Shymplong
29.	Umladoh	68.	Lummyrli
30.	Umsatai	69.	Ratacherra
31.	Deinsatang	70.	Donaskul
32.	Ladwahwapung	71.	Donaumbluh
33.	Wahsarang	72.	Lama
34.	Rymbai	73.	Kwator
35.	Deinshalalu	74.	Demlakang
36.	Umshong	75.	Natbor
37.	Shilliangumshong	76.	Borghat
38.	Moolamanoh	77.	Myndihati
39.	Lumpthei	78.	Nongthymme
40.	Rngad	79.	Kairang
41.	Musniang Rim	80.	Ramuchen
42.	Musniang Jongpdeng	81.	Umtyra
43.	Lumskhen	82.	Larseng
44.	Mulang	83.	Nongsning
45.	Moo-Nongtdu	84.	Umrasing
46.	Mutong	85.	Iapmala
47.	Mushut	86.	Suchendhana
48.	Lumshnong	87.	Suchenrim
49.	Thangskai	88.	Suchen Lumiarain
50.	Wahiajer (Narpuh)	89.	Suchen Mulieh
51.	Brishyrnot	90.	Hingaria
52.	Umlong	91.	Lejri
53.	Umstian	92.	Lahalien
54.	Musiang Lamare (Old)	93.	Borsora
55.	Musiang Lamare (New)	94.	Sutnga
56.	Mynkre	95.	Mookympad
57.	Umrasiang	96.	Umlawang
58.	Chiehruphi	97.	Moopala
59.	Umkiang	98.	Mynthriang
60.	Kuliang	99.	Narwan
61.	Pyrtakuna	100.	Lajaphet Bri Sutnga
62.	Lumphyllut	101.	Umkyrpong
63.	Lumsoskie	102.	Pala
64.	Tongseng (Narpuh)	103.	Mynthlu
65.	Lumtongseng	104.	Jarain

Sl. No. Name of Villages

- 105. Mosutong
- 106. Sakhain
- 107. Sakwa
- 108. Siaikan
- 109. Khaddum
- 110. Mynska
- 111. Latyrke
- 112. Khlokynrin
- 113. Moolosngi
- 114. Pynthor Sala
- 115. Mukhaialong
- 116. Kairang Thymme
- 117. Pynpiah
- 118. Jalaphet Bri Sumer
- 119. Tluh
- 120. Moolamylliang
- 121. Tongsku
- 122. Lummysriang
- 123. Mulait Bri Sutnga & Sumer

Sl. No. Name of Villages

- 124. Kyruluh
- 125. Khlookynring
- 126. Lum Kseh
- 127. Semmasi
- 128. Umthaiuh
- 129. Larket
- 130. Umsoo
- 131. Shnongrim
- 132. Kaidong Bangla
- 133. Kaidong
- 134. Lelad
- 135. Umlaper
- 136. Shnongpyrdi
- 137. Huroi
- 138. Rongcherai
- 139. Sunachera
- 140. Malidor
- 141. Ratacherra (New)

R.V. SUCHIANG,

Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya,
Home (Police) Department.